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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 17, 1901.

THE PLAN TO RAISE UTAH LAKE.

The farmers of Utah county, or at least those who have land near the borders of Utah lake, appear to be alarmed over the proposition to turn a portion of the headwarters of the Duchesne and Weber rivers into Provo river, so as to raise the surface of the lake and furnish an additional water supply to Salt Lake City and county. From our Provo correspondent we learn that the people there chiefly interested in the proposed changes, prefer the schem for lowering the bar in the Jordan river, so as to permit of a greater flow from the lake, to the plan for the increase of its waters by way of the Provo river.

The objections raised are, that the lake would be permanently raised so as to damage adjacent lands, and there would be danger of overflow of the Provo river in seasons of high water. It is very natural that some of our friends in Utah county are exercised over the measures in contemplation. No doubt some of them are sincere in the fears they express. Others there are who seem to entertain a dog-in-themanger feeling towards their neighbors in this country. We do not think there is any real cause for alarm or for jealousy.

It is presumable that the increased flow of the Provo in the manner proposed, will occur only at a season of the year when the waters can be spared at the source of supply. Utah lake is a natural reservoir. It is desirable that it be made adequate to the needs of both counties which draw upon it. Any arrangement that can be made to effect this, ought to be favored by people who are entitled to the use of its waters, whether they live in one counor be repealed. Just now the entire city government is in a position of positive absurdicy. NEWS FROM PEARY.

Word was brought recently from a port on the coast of Nova Scotla to the effect that Lieutenant Peary has not succeeded in reaching the North Pole, but that he has arrived at a very high altitude, and made many records of high scientific value. The persistent Arctic explorer reached a latitude of 83 degrees and 50 minutes. He went around the northern limit of the Greenland archipelago, and thus added considerable information to geography. It is also stated that he succeeded in determining the origin of the so-called paleocrystic or floe berg ice-the enormous Arctic ice beds remain unmelted from summer to summer and whose or gin and permanence have been matters of interesting conjecture to explorers, The Duke of Abruzzi, it will be renembered, went as far north as 86 degrees and 36 minutes. While Peary did not reach quite so high a latitude, institutions

the results of his explorations are evidently practical, and of more value to science than the mere fact that a certain point north had been reached. Lieutenant Peary had made careful and elaborate preparations for his explorations. The fact that he

did not reach the goal proves sufficiently that the obtsacles to overcome are enormous. But still the explorers are heading for the north with undaunted courage. The difficulties only increase the ambition to succeed.

A MORMON STATESMAN.

"The Odd Book of the Nineteenth century" is the title of a volume published by the author. Thomas Ainge Dovere, at Greenpoint, New York, in 1882. It contains many sayings of noted men not previously published, or if printed, not generally known. The compiler was once associate editor of the Irish World ,and has made a very interesting and valuable collection of striking sentences on a variety of topics. Among them is the following which will be of interest to a great many readers of the "News." It is headed, "A Mormon Statesman:"

"Joseph Smith was the Mormon candidate for President in 1844. Thus he wrote: 'As soon as the greater Nationat evils could be remedied, so that slavery could not occupy one-half of the Unitcould not occupy one-half of the Unit-ed States, for speculation, competition, prodigality, and fleshly capital, and so that enormous salaries, stipends, fees, perquisities, patronage and the wages of critical mathematical in the states of spiritual wickedness in "ermine and lace," could not swallow up forty or fifty millions of public revenue. I would use all honorable means to bring the wages of the mechanics and farmers up and the salaries of public servants down; increase labor and money by a judicious tariff, and advise the People. who are the only sovereigns of the soil, to petition Congress to pass a uniform land law, that the air, the water, and the land of the "Asylum of the Oppressed," might be free to freemen! "With considerations of the highest

regard for unalulterated freedom, 'I have the honor to be your obedient servant, JOSEPH SMITH.'"

DESEERT EVENING NEWS: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1901.

let the ordinances be carried into effect | stricken down, in spite of the most vig-Bant guards, and in spite of the sanctity with which the law surrounds their persons. Presidents of republics, mingling with people, have met the

same fate. The greatest protection to the representatives of any people is that enlightenment which makes it impossible for murderous Anarchism to grow and flourish. Popular opinion can do more to extirpate that venom ous reptile than law. There is a general lack of reverence for authority and especially in countries where authority is conferred by popular vote. This is one of the defects of our age, J botter understanding of the divine oriein of government and a greater re spect for its offices would be the most effective safeguards by which the officers could be surrounded. In the mean time it should be remembered that An archism, no matter what its chief promoters claim, is not a mere idle drean of ideal conditions. It is not a harmles: philosophy of freedom. It is a syster. by which murder is encouraged. It has no claim to protection under American

DEATH OF HON. D. H. PEERY

The news of the demise of Hot. David H. Peery, the well known prominent citizen of Ögden, will be received with regret by the people of Utah. He was an active and energetic spirit and a remarkable character, one who could not fail to make an impression among his fellows wherever he might reside. At his first advent in Ogden city, after teaching school with much success he

stepped to the front as a merchant and nen of affairs. His pushing, positive mind and peculiarities of manner and expression, were such that he could not stand back in obscurity. His business methods and shrewdness were bound to be recognized and regarded as uncommon and sure of success. He was a capable legislator, when a member of the Territorial Assembly, a vigorous President over the Weber Stake of Zion, a safe banker and financier, a wise member of the Constitutional Convention, a devoted husband and father and an honest man. Close in his financial dealings, he was scrupulouely square and straightforward in every transaction. Though not of an extremely devotional disposition, yet he had full faith

and confidence in the religion which be embraced when a leading citizen of the Sunny South, and for which he took up his abode with the Saints in Utah. He loved the principles revealed from heaven in this last dispensation, and held firmly to them as long as he lived. Ee was the soul of hospitality, and loved to have his friends visit him at his splendid mansion on the hill in Ogden. He has gone to his rest after filling the full measure of his days on earth, and we condole with his widow and children, who are all well known in this community, in the loss which they have sustained in his departure.

We are sorry indeed to bid him fareweil.

prosperity, happiness and peace to all our neighbors, and like blessings to all the peoples and powers of earth." The corn crop has been over-esti-

mated. But it is hard to over-praise

College men are at the top of the heap now. One sits in the presidential chair

The United States has an abundance of room for all the Anarchists within ts borders. It is in the prisons.

How fortunate for mankind and the ourts that no action can be brought against politicians for breach of prom-

"I am monarch of all I survey," no matter how surveyed, appears to be the motto of modern railroad surveying parties

A new weekly paper called Truth has made its appearance. A careful inspection of it shows it to be Truth unadorned.

The organ recitals in the Tabernacle will be given in future until further notice, at 5:30 p. m. instead of 11 a. m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

"Anarchy is a kind of despair of the incompetent," says the Brooklyn Eagle. Rather it is the exultation of the wicked and the glorification of murder.

The Memorial services in this city in honor of President McKinley will be held in the TABERNACLE on Thursday at 11 a. m., instead of in the Assembly Hall

A flowing well of sulphuric acid has been discovered at Vincland, N. J. There seem to be more things in that far off country than are dreamed of in any man's philosophy.

To President Roosevelt it will be a matter of indifference whether or not Congress is composed of wild horses. He is a rough rider and knows all the ways and wiles of bronchos.

Since the death of President McKinley the voice of Anarchism has not been heard much in the land. May it never again be raised for it is harsh, discordant and grating upon the ear of honest men

We have been favored with some copies of Truth, the new weekly publication edited by Mr. John W. Hughes, a gentleman well known in Salt Lake reportorial circles. It is a very neat and readable paper, nicely printed and embellished with good half-tones, but the cartoon on its first page is not up to the rest of the publication. We wish friend Hughes abundant success in his journalistic venture.

A bulletin on the future physical development of man has recently been issued by Prof. McGes, chief of the United States bureau of ethnology. "Man will not change his characteristics,' says the professor, "He will not develop wings." The news is reassuring if not

important. But can the professor tell



ty or the other.

It ought to occur to rational minds, that in a great project like that in contemplation, respect is bound to be had for existing rights. If an increased flow of the Provo river can be had in order to raise the lake, regard must be had to property along its banks. Any damage in consequence of the change would have to be met by parties responsible for that change. So in regard to the raising of the lake. This is inevitable. And it is not designed that any person shal be injured for the benefit of others. That should be clearly understood. Provisions must and will be made for the protection and compensation of parties in any way damaged by public or private improvements.

It is probable that people taking water from the Provo river wil be benefited by an increase in its volume, and so with many persons in Utah county by the increase of the lake. But farmers on the lake shores would have to be compensated, no doubt, for any loss of land that might occur through the raising of the waters,

All these considerations sugggest cooperative effort between the people of Salt Lake and Utah countles. There need be no conflict. There should be mutual undertsanding and unity of action for mutual benefit. It is right and reasonable that our friends and neighbors should take steps for their own protection, but we believe they can be taken in a friendly spirit, in which they should be met by Salt Lake City and county. Fraternity and co-operation are far better than suspicion, discord and litigation.

ACTION IS REQUIRED.

The action taken by the Ministerial association in reference to the Sunday liquor traffic, is commendable. That body is in accord with the Sunday School Union, in demanding the enforcement of the laws forbidding the sale of intoxicants on Sundays. This, as that association points out, is no new movement on its part, and no new expression of its sentiments. It is pleasing to see that amount of unity of feeling and action among religious people. We take it that the ministers reflect and voice the opinions of their respective congregations on this subject.

While the City Council has the matter in contemplation, it would be proper to make provisions which would ald in rendering the ordinance effective. If the prohibition of Sunday liquor selling is to be enforced, would it not be right to require the closing of saloons and the raising of blinds on Sundays, so that the officers could see into those places and discover whether or not the law was being respected? That is the rule in many cities in this country, and if the Council means business, or the closing of the Sunday liquor business, it might be just as well to adopt this regulation.

The idea that officers, sworn to enforce law, should walt to be commanded upon the life of the Chief Executive of by a legislative body before they will do their sworn duty, is something new | And the argument seems complete, that in municipal procedure. It shows a If Congress may legislate for the procondition of affairs that needs peremp- | fection of a carrier of the mails, it can tory rectification. It is a burlesque on also surround with at least equal progovernment, and a reflection on the senity of those who excuse their da- trate who occupies a position of so linguency in such a manner. This city | much more value to the Republic.

ADEQUATE PROTECTION. There is much talk now in the press

about the necessity of providing more adequate protection for the President of the United States. It is pointed out that the law prescribes severe penalties for assault upon a mail carrier, while a President is placed in the same cate. gory as a private citizen. The statute referring to persons carrying the mail provides that:

"Any person who shall rob any carrier, agent, or other person entrusted with the mail, of such mail, or any part thereof, shall be punishable by impris-onment at hard labor for not less than five years and not more than ten years. and if convicted a second time of a like the first time, the robber shall wound the person having custody of the mail, or put his life in jeopardy by the use of daugerous weapons, such offend-er shall be punishable by imprisonment at hard labor for the term of his natural life. To jeopardize the life of a mail car-

rier, then, is to take the risk of a life sentence at hard labor, while to assault the chief executive of the nation is to be liable only to a few years' imprisonment, unless death comes as a result of the attack.

There seems to be some inconsistency in this. The mail carrier certainly is entrusted with important public and private interests, but none of more importance than those placed in the hands of the President. The latter communicates with governments in behalf of the nation. He negotiates treaties, subject to proper ratification. He commands the army and navy, and is the head of the diplomatic and consular corps. His personality, his statesmanship, his personal views and inclinations are of the utmost consequence. The qualifications for the highest office is not a matter of indifference to the people. For this reason it seems natural that the incumbent should be specially surrounded with safeguards.

There is no doubt that the country is facing an intricate problem. If the uterances during the last days of leading Anarchipts have any significance, it is that they are the enemies of law and order and all who represent government, and that they sanction murder as legitimate opposition to lawful authority. Their warfare, though they strike down persons in office, is directed against the office. The question is to meet that fact. If the office can be surrounded with greater safeguards. the present conditions certainly demand that it be done.

This will require congressional legislation. The President of the United States now occupies the same position before the criminal law as the hum blest private citizen. His murderer must be tried under the statutes of the State in which the crime was committed Of course, if convicted of murder in the first degree, the extreme penalty will be the same, whether inflicted under a State law or under a law of the United States. But it is the offence of attemp the nation with which we ought to deal. tection, the person of its Chief Magisshould at least be consistent. Either | But kings and emperors have been

THE DANISH ISLANDS. ful dirigible baloon?

protected.

ternate.

The report that our government has acquired the Danish West Indies, or rather that the Danish government has decided to accept "the terms offered by the United States" has not been officially denied, and the impression seems to be growing that some kind of transaction has actually taken place. Negotiations for the purchase of these islands have been carried on with more or less interruption since 1865, when the Danish minister in Washington was given to understand that the United States would like to buy the property. The value of the island of St. Thomas

as, a coaling station had been demonstrated during the Civil War, when it was seen that but for the permission to coal there, the United States would not have been able to maintain her cruisers in the Caribbean sea. Denmark, however, refused to sell them, out of defer- and the scene in the courtroom beence to the wishes of the European powers. The price offered at that time was \$5,000,000.

Later the offer was increased to \$7,500,000 for two of the islands, and this was accepted, provided the inhabitants would not object. In 1868 a vote was taken. On the Island of St. John not one vote was cast against annexation, and on St. Thomas there were only twenty-three adverse votes. The people, believing that annexation was an accomplished fact, hauled down the flag of Denmark and raised that of the United States. Bells were rung and bonfires lighted, the Stars and Stripes were everywhere and the people were singing "Hall, Columbia!" and Admiral Porter with a fleet was ready to take possession. When the election returns were certified to Copenhagen the rigsdag ratified the treaty and the king signed it. The sale was not consummated, however. The treaty was referred to the Senate committee on foreign affairs, and in 1879 it was reported adversely

The reasons for acquiring those 1stands at the present time are understood to be entirely their strategic value to this country. The three islands have an area of only 132 square miles, and 32,000 inhabitants. But St. Thomas has one of the finest harbors, and it is thought unsafe to let this pass into the hands of any of the great militant powers of the world. If they are needed for the defense of the country, or its commercial interests, \$4,000,000 is not an exorbitant price, though the Islands for years have been a source of expense to the home government.

HIS FAREWELL ADDRESS.

President McKinley's address at the Buffalo exposition will now he regarded as his farewell to the American people and the nations of the world. It will become famous in history as such. The concluding sentences were:

"Let us ever remember that our in terest is in concord, not conflict; and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war. We sope that all who are represented here may be moved to higher and nobler ef-fort for their own and the world's good and that out of this city may come not only greater commerce and trade not only greater commerce and trade for us all, but, more essential than these, relations of mutual respect, con-idence and friendship which will deep-en and endure. Our carnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsate

